

MOUTRIE'S
FOR
VICTOR
RECORDS
SPECIAL DISCOUNT



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

July 23, 1923, Temperature 78.

Barometer 29.55

Rainfall 2.43 inch.

Humidity 86

July 23, 1923, Temperature 79.

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/2 15/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/2 15/16.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1923.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

REDUCTION IN PRICE
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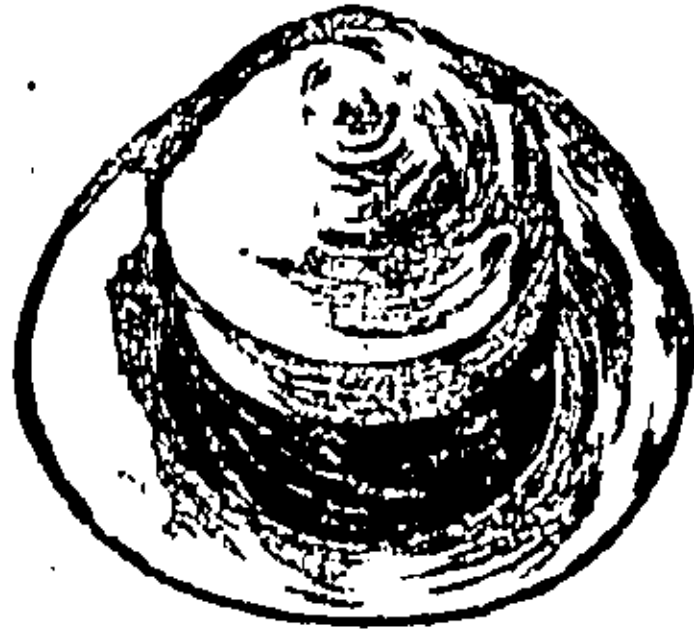
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When someone tells us "I'll come back"

HE USUALLY DOES

(without comments)

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34, Queen's Road Central

AGAINST LIBERTY.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL JUNKERS.

POINCARÉ ALARMED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS, July 22.

M. Poincaré, in a speech at Villers Cotteret, emphasised that German economic reconstruction was proceeding at the expense of the Allies' organisation. German industry should be controlled and all forms of production should be held as a monopoly of national wealth. The German industrial leaders were the masters of the Berlin Government and the German Press.

They were subjecting the German Republic to a new caste as haughty and as violently opposed to the liberties of the people as the Junkers. The definite installation of this regime of economic and social oppression in the centre of Europe was utterly incompatible with the traditions of Britain and France and was contrary to the democratic ideas of which they had hitherto been the best guardians in Europe.

If Germany's capacity to pay was imprudently enclosed in a fixed and permanent frame she would quickly evade their arbitrary measures, reconquer economic supremacy and impose upon the world the most retrograde and the most immoral policy. The Allies must unite more closely than ever to avert this peril.

[The Junkers were a German political party comprising young nobles of military spirit, who, prior to the Franco-German War, supported Bismarck.]

KEEP OUR FRIENDS.

HOME PAPERS NAVAL BASE ADVICE.

MAKING ENEMIES.

LONDON, July 22.

In a leader on the Singapore base, the *Observer* contends that until the air protection of London and Britain as a whole has been amply secured, the strongest case for the Singapore base does not warrant spending a penny.

The *Observer* dwells on the impression the Singapore project will make upon foreign nations, including Japanese opinion. The paper says that Britain has no aggressive intentions and does not wish to give ground for any suggestion that she has. "We do not wish to add to our enemies. We do wish to keep our friends."

For all these reasons the Singapore project should not be hurried on. If the Washington pact is in the eyes of our naval advisers incomplete, then a supplementary conference should be summoned to perfect it. Before we are irretrievably committed to any departure in naval policy in the East there should be a frank discussion by the Imperial Conference.

RUSSIAN GRAIN.

GERMANY'S BIG PURCHASE.

FILLIP TO TRADE.

BERLIN, July 22.

It is announced that the Government grain bureau has concluded an agreement with commercial representatives of the Russian Soviet Government whereby Russia will supply Germany with 20,000,000 pounds of grain to be delivered before November 30.

Russia will use a considerable portion of the proceeds of the sale to purchase German industrial products.

[The pound is a Russian weight equal to 3607 lbs.]

ARMS TRAFFIC.

ALLEGED SHANGHAI CONSPIRACY.

CAPTAIN KEARNEY'S ARREST.

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Captain Kearney, the alleged principal in the big arms running deal has been arrested at Nippon and brought to Shanghai.

[The American Authorities are investigating startling disclosures revealing the existence of a wide-spread traffic in arms and ammunition to China. It is alleged that the traffic with agencies throughout the Far East. The Authorities have issued a warrant for the arrest of Captain Kearney, "Commander-in-Chief of the Chekiang Navy," who is alleged, carried out a large deal in arms with the Russian refugees under Admiral Stark. A further development took place, culminating in the arrest of a journalist

named Mr. Stein and a well-known local baseballer named Maloney. They were charged with complicity in the traffic.]

PEKING, July 21. Chinese military circles report that a Russian and a Frenchman who recently opened a restaurant at Hsuehchow have been arrested on a charge of selling pistols to the Chinese secretly.

SHANGHAI, July 21. Another arrest has been made in connection with the arms scandal, according to a Reuter cable from Peking. Mr. C. V. Stein, Editor of *Shanghai Sports*, has been arrested through the efforts of the American Vice-Consul, on a warrant issued by the United States Court in China at Shanghai.

The Chinese Legation in Peking, Reuter states, denies the report that the Chinese Legations and Consulates in Europe will be closed, owing to non-receipt of funds from Peking.

SIX YEARS' JAIL.

TILINSKY'S 600,000 FRANC FRAUDS.

PORT ARTHUR ECHO.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BERNE, July 22.

The Trial of Tilinsky on charges of fraud involving 200,000 francs ended with Tilinsky being sentenced to six years' imprisonment. His accomplices, M. and Mme. Schwenke, were sent to jail for eight months and three years, respectively—all in contumacious.

Tilinsky, who claimed payments from the Japanese Government for services which he alleged led to the fall of Port Arthur, appeared before a local tribunal charged with fraud in Berne and Zurich, involving 200,000 francs. Tilinsky, in his defence, referred to the Port Arthur affair, and he maintained that he had a claim for 130,000,000 yen against the Japanese Government on account of bonds given in payment for services rendered by furnishing plans of the mine fields of the defending fortress.

CHINA'S SOCIAL FABRIC.

CHANGED GOVERNMENT RESULTS!

LOVE OF FAMILY LIFE.

LONDON, July 22.

In a paper read on the occasion of the centenary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Charge d'Affaires, dealing with the family life and social fabric of China, attributed the change in the social life of China in the last decade mainly to the change in the form of government. The Monarchical regime in China had gone forever, and there was no alternative to the Republican form of government. It was therefore especially incumbent on the Chinese authorities, while educating the people, to maintain their attachment to their family life because in time the family relationship would become developed into the public relationship. The foundation of the social fabric of China was as good as over. All that was necessary to success was a combination of kindred spirits and patriotism.

CRIME AGENTS.

BULGARIA EXPELS BOLSHEVIKS.

STIRRING UP REVOLT.

SOFIA, July 22.

In an interview, the Minister of the Interior denounced the Bolshevik organisation established by the Moscow Government in Bulgaria which he said the late Agrarian Government had fostered. The Minister declared that the agents of this organisation had committed all kinds of crimes and were implicated in many assassinations in Bulgaria. They had incited the Communists to revolt. Consequently the Bolshevik agents arrested would be requested to leave Bulgaria via Varna.

The Government had invited the Russian Red Cross Mission to leave Bulgaria and had asked Dr. Nansen to appoint a commission to carry on the work of repatriating Russian refugees in Bulgaria desiring to return home.

It is semi-officially stated that a Bolshevik agent of the Russian Red Cross Mission threatened political adversaries with death.

GERMANY'S CURRENCY.

NEW ALUMINIUM COINS.

BERLIN, July 22.

The Reichsrat has adopted a proposal to issue shortly 240,000,000 marks worth of aluminium coins each worth 1,000 marks.

[Aluminium is a constituent of alum and forms a white metal which resists the action of the air and is impervious to nitric acid.]

WORLD THEATRE.

A HOMESPUN VAMP.

This is a story of what happened when an unwanted bride determined to make herself desirable in her husband's eyes. Meg Mackenzie (featured by May McAvoy) was a little country drudge whose uncles had arranged a loveless marriage for her. On the eve of this marriage Meg is innocently involved in a dramatic situation with a stranger in the village and the uncles declare that she is compromised. They force the man to marry Meg. The unwilling bridegroom plans to have the marriage annulled, but Meg manages to make herself attractive in his eyes and runs his more sophisticated fiancée. This excellent drama, by Hector Thurhill, is now being shown at the World Theatre.

A Waterproof
with a guarantee

Made specially for us of a double texture cloth which is strong and thoroughly reliable and is built for heavier weather.

\$35.00

LIGHTER MAKES FROM \$27.50.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

"The House for Waterproofs"

Alexandra Building
Des Voeux Road.



Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again? That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

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THE PHARMACY.

For Home

and

For Everybody

"WHITE MOUNTAIN" FREEZERS

OBTAINABLE AT

THE WING ON CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened!

EXPORTER OF

Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.

Dealing in Ivory, Brass, Pewter, Cloisonne and Lacquer.

Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

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15, Queen's Road Central.

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ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchien Lump Coal stands for economy in Coal. All Lump Coals have a large percentage of heat which are VULNERABLY WASTE. The heat is FUCHIEN Lump, burns into Lamp as soon as they are cut into lumps. Fuchien Lump coal burns brightly and is therefore a desired ECONOMY.

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Coal Merchants & Contractors. 15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 116. Cable address "Wing On".
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Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
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MANUFACTURERS

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Furware.

THE YUEK WO STORE

Harbour Repairs

Engineering & Building Contractors, Repairs & Shipchandlers.

Office: 21, King's Road, Hong Kong. Phone Central 2555.

Workshop: Canton Road, Kowloon. Phone Kowloon 781.

Manager: K. C. LAMING

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
CHINA SEAS.
HONGKONG HARBOUR.

AS From the 23rd July, 1923, and until further notice two (2) junks will be employed in taking soundings and borings in the Harbour on a line from Statue Pier to Hoi's Wharf.

Each of the said junks will exhibit—

By day—On the foremast a Red Ensign and 4 feet below a Black Ball 2 feet in diameter.

By night—On the foremast 2 Red Lights in a vertical line one over the other, 4 feet apart; and at the bow and also at the stern one White Light, each of the White Lights to be placed 6 feet above the gunwale.

All vessels are warned to give these junks a safe berth and to proceed at slow speed when passing.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July to Wednesday, 28th August, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1923.

HONGKONG STADIUM.

A MEETING to discuss the desirability of a Stadium for Hongkong, will be held at 5.30 P.M. in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, 25th July, 1923.

Representatives of all Sports Clubs and Associations are invited to attend.

F. T. JAMES,
Hon. Sec. H.K.F.A.

Hongkong, July 21, 1923.

LEE KEE

ESTABLISHED 1896

BATHS & BATH-ROOM
ACCESSORIES.

Estimates furnished
free of charge.

Office 21, Wellington St.

THE CHINA INDUSTRIAL
CO'S STORE.

35 Wing Lok Street,
Opposite World Theatre

WHY BUY FOREIGN
MADE SUITCASES.

When we sell Shanghai
Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and
More Durable.

CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.
(Opposite Yumai Ferry, Fray)

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ADVERTISEMENTS**
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
21. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—European flats in 'Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32 Kennedy Road.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON
15, Morrison Hill Road.



Firm Flesh

Strong Bones—Good Colour

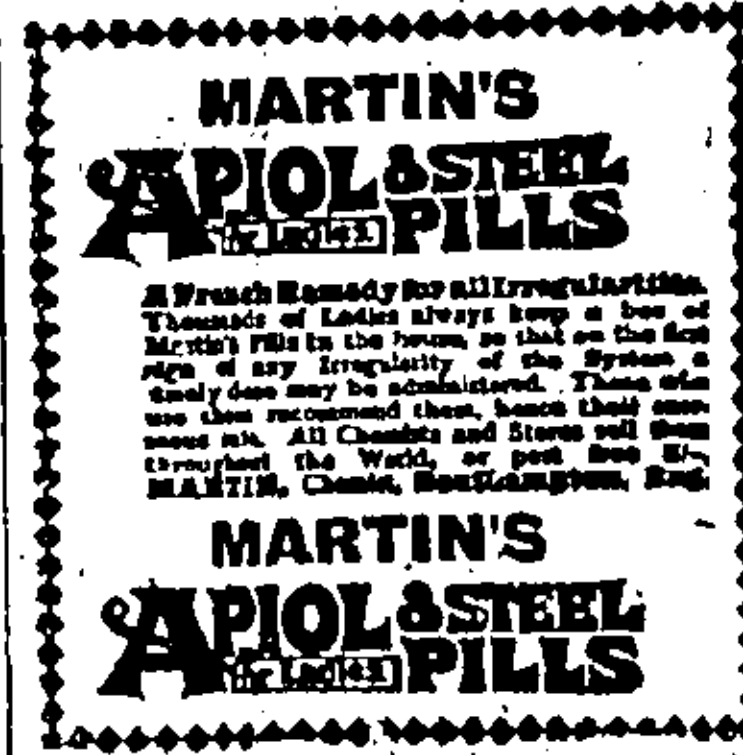
These are the signs of a rightly fed baby. So long as baby is fed naturally, all is well, but where this is not possible, cow's milk with the addition of Virol is the best substitute.

Virol contains bone marrow, malt extract, eggs and lemon syrup, with the salts of lime and iron. It not only enriches the milk, but supplies these vital principles essential to growth and development, and is a wonderful aid in weaning.

More than 3,000 Infant Clinics and Maternity Centres are regularly using Virol.

VIROL
The Food for Growth.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.3.



Stylish Ladies' & Gentlemen's Footwear

**MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS**

**MARTIN'S
APIOL STEEL
PILLS**

THE TIN YIN HONG CO.

17, Lower Macao Road.

Every purchaser will be entitled to one of our brushes and shoe cream gratis.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum, per quarter and per month pro rata.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month to any part of the British Empire and \$1 to any part in other countries.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copy twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "MAN" Hongkong, Code: A.B.D. 6th Edition.

Telephone Central No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

An outbreak of swine fever has occurred at Haywood, Lancashire.

Viscount Rothermere has sent a cheque for £3,000 to the Southern Irish Loyalists Relief Association, 12, Palmer Street, Westminster.

The Naim residence of Lord Trevelyan, known as Invermaire, is to be offered for sale by auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank, & Rutley this summer.

The Norwegian Employers' Association (a Reuter's message says) has declared a lock-out from June 14, embracing, inter alia, engineers and cabinetmakers, numbering in all 14,000 workers.

Adjutant Bury, flying at Le Bourget reached a height of 8 kilometres (700 metres) carrying a weight of 260 kilograms, beating the record set up by Casale of 7 kilometres 338 metres.

The Franklin National Bank building, the Central News reports from Washington, collapsed, and many people have been killed and injured.

The expedition to assist Roald Amundsen (says a Morning Post and The Scotsman telegram) has left Horden for Spitsbergen, carrying two aeroplanes.

Owing to the very grave condition of Princess Christian, His Majesty's aunt, the King and Queen were not present at Epsom race and His Majesty's dinner to The Jockey Club was abandoned.

A cable has been sent to Mr. Greer, the American representative at Lausanne (Reuter's Washington correspondent states) giving full powers to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Turkey.

The secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects has just received the news of the death on May 19, at the age of 73, of Mr. Frank Darling, of Toronto, the most distinguished Canadian architect of his time.

News reached Helsingfors, and was announced by the Central News, that the Petrograd Opera House has been burned down.

Mr. Patrick Ford, M.P., the Scottish Unionist Whip, who has not been well for some time, has now recovered, and will resume his duties in the House of Commons.

Mr. Arthur Roberts, the famous veteran variety star, was taken ill immediately after a matinee performance at the Palladium, and was admitted to Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr. Ernest William Brackstone, builder and joiner, and his wife were drowned in Leven Canal, near Hull, through their houseboat capsizing in a squall. They were sailing, and turning the craft round at the time.

In a search of the Simmondley airfield at Glossop the police brought up portions of bodies and clothing. Dr. Milligan, police surgeon, considers there is conclusive evidence of the remains being those of a female adult and two children.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.				Poultry.			
	July 19, 1923.	1918.	June 1914.		July 19, 1923.	1918.	June 1914.
Beef Sirloin.—Met Long Pa .. lb.	30	24	12	Chicken.—Kai lb.	70	30	31
" Prime Cut lb.	30	24	12	Ospoon, Small.—Sin Kai lb.	60	25	20
" Corned.—Ham Ngau Yek .. lb.	24	22	12	Ospoon, Large.—Sin Kai lb.	65	25	21
" Roast.—Shih lb.	26	20	18	Duck.—Ap lb.	45	22	21
" Breast.—Ngan Nam lb.	26	20	18	Dovee.—Pan Han lb.	18	20	20
" Soup.—Tong Yek lb.	26	20	18	Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	30	25	20
" Steak.—Ngau Yek Pa lb.	40	30	35	Fowl, Canton.—Kai lb.	75	35	24
" Steak Sirloin.—Ngau Yek .. lb.	40	30	35	Fowl, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai .. lb.	60	28	24
" Sausages.—Ngan Cheung .. lb.	10	12	12	Geese.—Nga lb.	45	24	24
Bellock's Brisket.—Ngan Ho per lb.	10	12	12	Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap, each	50	30	30
Tongue, fresh.—Ngan Li each 60	60	60	60	" Helow.—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	50	30	30
Tongue, corned.—Ham Ngau Li	60	60	60	Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kah Kung lb.	55	60	5
Head.—Ngau Tau, each 1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Na lb.	50	55	45
" Heart.—Ngan Sam lb.	13	14	14	Sulps.—Sha Trui each	25	—	—
" Hump, Salt.—Ngan Kiu lb.	28	20	18	Phasants.—Shan Kai lb.	—	—	2
" Feet.—Ngan Kiu lb.	12	10	12	Quail.—Om Ohu lb.	—	—	—
" Kidney.—Ngan Yik lb.	24	20	22	Partridges.—Che Ku lb.	—	—	—
" Liver.—Ngan Kiu lb.	18	14	14				
" Tripe (uncooked).—Ngan To lb.	6	7	7				
Calves' Head and Feet.—Ngan Tau	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Cap-kent each 1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20				
Mutton Chop.—Young Fat Kwai lb.	40	26	25				
" Leg.—Young Fat lb.	40	26	25				
" Shoulder.—Young Fat lb.	38	24	24				
" Saddle.—Young Fat lb.	40	16	—				
" Pig's Chitterlings.—Chu Chong	38	25	27				
" Brisket.—Chu No per set	3	23	12				
" Feet.—Chu Kuek lb.	15	15	—				
" Fry.—Chu Chap lb.	15	15	18				
" Head.—Chu Tau lb.	18	20	10				
" Heart.—Chu Sam each 12	10	8	8				
" Kidney.—Chu Yik each 12	30	24	24				
" Liver.—Chu Kon lb.	35	25	23				
" Suet, Roast.—Shang Ngau Yek .. lb.	30	25	27				
" Leg.—Chu Pui lb.	32	28	—				
" Loin.—Chu Han Tan lb.	18	21	—				
" Fat or Lard.—Chu Yek lb.	23	21	—				
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young	75	60	70				
" Tail.—Kuek each 10	8	7	7				
" Heart.—Young Sam each 10	12	10	10				
" Kidney.—Young Yik each 15	25	25	25				
" Liver.—Young Kon lb.	25	25	25				
" Sucking Pig, to order.—Chu Tai .. lb.	25	20	18				
" Suet, Roast.—Shang Ngau Yek .. lb.	40	28	24				
" Mutton.—Shang Young Tau lb.	40	28	24				
" Veal.—Ngau Tai Yek lb.	24	20	19				
" Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung .. lb.	20	20	20				
No. 1 lb. 30	—	—	—				

Fish.

	July 19, 1923.	1918.	June 1914.
Garbel.—Ka Yu lb.	26	19	24
Stream.—Pin Yu lb.	38	20	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish.			
Carp.—Li Yu lb.	32	18	16
Crab.—Chik Yu lb.	40	12	9
Codfish.—Mun Yu lb.	38	20	25
Crabs.—Hale lb.	45	23	28
Crab Fish.—Muk Yu lb.	24	16	16
Dab.—Chu Mang Yu lb.	45	23	15
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap lb.	16	10	10
Dog Fish.—Tik To Shu lb.	10	10	8
Eel, Conger.—Hoi Man lb.	34	16	16
" Fresh water.—Tam Shui Yu .. lb.	34	20	18
" Yellow.—Wong Shu lb.	42	26	30
Frog.—Tik Kai lb.	60	32	35
Garonpa.—Shai Pan lb.	42	40	30
Gudgum.—Pak Kap Yu lb.	16	18	15
Herring.—Tao Pak lb.	30	22	18
Halibut.—Cheung Kwan Kap .. lb.	16	18	23
Lobster.—Wong Fa Yu lb.	32	22	18
Loche.—Wa Yu lb.	52	22	24
Lobster.—Long Ha lb.	40	32	21
Mackerel.—Chi Yu lb.	26	20	23
Milk Fish.—Mung Yu lb.	36	22	28
Mullet.—Tui Yu lb.	20	18	2
" Opener.—Shang Ho lb.	30	18	29
Parrot Fish.—Kai Kung Yu lb.	28	14	9
Perch.—Tui Lo lb.	28	20	15
Pike.—Yu Pan Fong lb.	10	16	9
Plaice.—Pan Yu lb.	42	22	14
Pomfret, Black.—Hak Cheung .. lb.	46	26	29
Pomfret, White.—Pak Cheung .. lb.	48	30	30
Prawns.—Ming Yu lb.	60	38	45
Sardine.—Pai Yu lb.	10	10	14
Rock Fish.—Chai Kwa Kung .. lb.	18	12	18
Rock.—Chu Yu lb.	38	22	18
Salmon.—Ma Yu lb.	45	26	30
Shark.—Sha Yu lb.	10	8	10
Shark.—Po Yu lb.	18	10	10
Shrimps.—Ha lb.	42	26	35
Skipper.—Lay Yu lb.	48	32	30
Sole.—Tui Shu Yu lb.	36	28	32
Tuna.—Wai Yu lb.	24	22	12
Turbot.—Tui Shu Yu lb.	20	18	22
Turbot, small fresh water lb.	30	40	40

Fruits.

	July 19, 1923.	1918.	June 1914.
Almonds.—Hang Yu lb.	65	35	—
Apples, (California).—Kam Shan			
" Ping Ho lb.	30	24	—
Bananas, (India's).—Macau.—San			
" Heng Chai lb.	5	12	—
Casabola.—Yeung To lb.	10	10	10
Cocoanuts.—Ye To each 11	7	7	—
Lemons, China.—Ling Hung .. lb.	12	7	—
Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan			
" Ling Hung each 7	8	8	—
Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—Lai			
" Chi Kon lb.	30	25	3
Oranges, (Canton).—Sweet lb.	32	—	10
" Shan-cheung Tin Chang .. lb.	15	—	15
Oranges, Tin Chang lb.	32	—	15
Pears, (Canton).—Ching Shai .. lb.	10	—	12
Peanuts.—Fa Shang lb.	12	10	12
Cardamoms, Large.—Hung To lb.	12	—	—
Plantain.—Tui Chin lb.	4	3	4
Pineapple, (Hainan).—Tui Lo Yu .. lb.	12	12	6
Walnuts.—Hop To lb.	14	—	16
Grapes.—Fo Tai Yu lb.	—	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes.—Ab Chi Cheuk each	8	—	7
Beans, Sprout.—Nga To lb.	4	7	—
" Long.—Tan Kok lb.	11	8	—
Beet Root.—Hung Tui Tau each	8	8	—
Bitter Squash.—Fu Kwa lb.	6	—	—
Broad Beans.—Ching Yu Kwa lb.	6	5	8
" Red.—Hui Kwa lb.	6	5	8
Cabbage Chinese, (common).—Kai			
" Tai lb.	8	5	12
" (Shanghai).—Ye Tai lb.	14	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kam Shan .. lb.	—	—	9
Carrots.—(Large).—Ye Tai each	—	—	—
" (Medium). lb.	—	—	—
" (Small). lb.	—	—	—
Carrots.—Kam Shan lb.	8	6	6
Celery Chinese.—Tong Kan Tai lb.	8	10	8
Chilies, Dried.—Koi Lai Tai lb.	20	25	8
" Red.—Hung Fa Chai lb.	15	10	16
" Green.—Ching Lai Chai lb.	12	8	12
Curry Stuff, English.—Kai Lai Che			
" Tai lb.	10	10	10
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa each 3	2	—	—
Garlic.—Sun Tau lb.	8	8	—
Ginger young.—Sun Tau lb.	12	7	—
Ginger, old.—Lo Kung lb.	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai lb.	20	45	—
Indian Corn.—Shank Mai each 7	6	6	4
Lettuce.—Yung Shing Tui lb.	6	1	—
Water Chestnuts.—Kai Tai lb.	10	6	6
" Macao.—Kwai			
" Lai Mai lb.	—	10	8
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Tai Kai lb.	50	—	2
Onions, Green lb.	12	1	10
Onions, Bombay.—Yung Chong Tai lb.	10	8	6
Onions, Green.—Shang Ching Tai lb.	8	4	6
Onions, Shanghai.—Shang Tui lb.	6	6	—
Parsley.—Kun Tai lb.	30	6	6
Potato, Sweet.—Fai Hui lb.	4	2	—
" Japanese.—Fai Pun Shui Tai lb.	4	3	—
" American.—Fai Hui Shui Tai lb.	7	6	10
Pumpkin.—Tung Kwa lb.	4	2	4
Radish.—Hing Lo Tak Tai lb.	4	0	10
Rhubarb (French).—Tai Wong lb.	—	3	6
Shallots.—Hing Chong Tai lb.	—	5	4
Sprouts.—Fai Tai lb.	—	5	4
Tomatoes.—Fai Ke lb.	10	7	2
Taro.—Yu Kai lb.	—	6	4
Turnips, Small, (Long).—Lo Fak .. lb.	4	6	4
Vegetable Marrow.—Fai Kwa lb.	—	15	—
Water Cress.—Sai Sang Tai lb.	—	6	—
" Lily root.—Fai Sang lb.	—	—	—
Yam, Tai Shai lb.	—	5	—

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BIRTH.

SIM.—On June 10, 1923, at Rhyne, Scotland, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sim, formerly of Shanghai and Dairen, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1923.

TYPHOON READING.

Publishers have given us a list of "bedside books," whilst others have given us a list of the books they would like to have with them if compelled to spend their remaining days on a far distant and presumably uninhabited island. The idea might be extended to a list of books suitable for reading during a typhoon—or more particularly suitable to a person stranded on either the Kowloon or Hongkong side due to the vagaries of a typhoon. The problem seems ridiculous for no-one expects to get stranded and presumably does not carry about with him books to read should he be found in the position indicated. Not necessarily. The booky person will nearly always have a book about his person. He slips one into his pocket on the slightest pretext. Yesterday this happened in one case and the volume proved to be "The Lord of the Wanderer," an anthology in the excellent "King's Treasures of Literature" series. Not a suitable volume perhaps for the state of the weather, but proving the reader an optimist; like to those good folk who wear sun helmets in the bitterest of rains. Arrived at the hinterland of Kowloon the volume is added to by Douglas Jerrold's "A Book of famous wits," and after discussing books, men and things, the wanderer sets out for Hongkong, home and beauty. It is here that his books come in, for the "river Styx" to the elysian fields of the island is closed, and one gazes across the waters at a scene like to a Whistler nocturne. There are many worse places than the station refreshment room in which to pass

an hour or two, and given the right companions, he they mutes as with books, or "silently eloquent," as with our best friends, the time passes pleasantly and the sound of the hurrying wind outside can be compared to music. The "Lord of the Wanderer" opens with Stevenson on "Walking Tours." Typhoons worry you not a bit as you follow R.L.S. in what he says. "..... perhaps you are left to your own company for the night, and surly weathers imprison you by the fire. You may remember how Burns, numbering past pleasures dwells, upon the hour when he has been 'happy thinking'."

"I have been blythe with comrades dear;
I have been merry drinking;
I have been joyfully gath'ring gear;
I have been happy thinking."

It is a phrase that may well perplex a poor modern, girl about on every side by clocks and chimneys, and haunted, even at night, by flaming dial-plates. For we are all so busy, and have so many far-off projects to realize, and castles in the fire to turn into solid habitable mansions on a gravel soil, that we can find no time for pleasure trips into the Land of Thought and among the Hills of Vanity. Changed times, indeed, when we must sit at night, beside the fire, with folded hands; and a changed world for most of us when we find we can pass the hours without discontent, and be happy thinking. We are in such a haste to be doing, to be writing, to be gathering gear, to make our voice audible a moment in the derisive silence of eternity, that we forget that one thing, of which these are but the parts, namely to live. We fall in love, we drink hard, we run to and fro upon the earth like frightened sheep. And now you are to ask yourself if, when all is done, you would not have been better to sit by the fire at home and be happy thinking. To sit still and contemplate, to remember the faces of women without desire, to be pleased by the great deeds of men

without envy, to be everything and everywhere in sympathy, and yet content to remain where and what you are—is not this to know both wisdom and virtue, and to dwell with happiness."

After this and more like it from the pens of Hazlitt, Bacon and Symonds, it seems sacrilege to dip into a book on humour and to have explained to us the definitions of wit and humour and the irrepressible pun. But Walter Jerrold comes of good stock and has much to say that is illuminating and has garnered from an apparently inexhaustible store out of the past wit of England. The Virgin Queen is reputed to have unburdened herself of the following: "Ye be burly, my Lord of Burleigh, but ye make less stir than the Earl of Leicester." After we have gaped we pass on. Theodore Hook's attention is drawn to a very pompous gentleman strutting along as if the street were his own. Hook addresses the stranger with: "I beg your pardon, sir, but pray may I ask—Are you anybody in particular?" Before astonished pomposity can reply, Hook has passed laughing on his way. Lamb is reproached by the head of his office at the East India House. "Really, Mr. Lamb, you come very late!" said official dignity. "Yes," replied Lamb, with ready acquiescence, slammering the door addition. "I ought to consider how early I go!" "There is much more from the tongues of Wilde, Jerrold, Whistler, Stubbs, Sydney Smith and many others. With two such books we can suffer any typhoon thinking the Gods for their levelling influence and having the wit to be grateful even for a typhoon which makes man a little less than he thinks he is.

Empire Defence.

When the House of Commons last discussed the pros and cons of the Singapore naval base scheme Brigadier-General Spears suggested pertinently that it ought to be known what contribution Australia, New Zealand and Malaya were prepared to make towards the cost of the base. It is a pity that he did not ask that the question should be put point blank to the governments of the Dominions he mentioned. The replies received would without doubt have furnished some interesting sidelights upon the Dominion attitude towards Empire defence obligations. Quite possibly Malaya would have pleaded that, having furnished the land for the site, she should be excused from further participation in the cost of the undertaking. Australia, according to the Sydney Daily Telegraph, feels that clarity begins at home—that Australia's best defence is not a naval base at Singapore or anywhere else, but 30 or 40 million people. That is all very well but units of "effective population" do not grow on apple trees, even in the Commonwealth, and it has been estimated that at the present rate of progress Australia will not have a population of 40 millions until somewhere about 2011. In the meantime General Chauvel, the Commonwealth's head military man, finds it necessary to "deplore the public's complacent acceptance of the drastic denuding of the defences," adding that "it is impossible under the existing scheme to train an army to defend Australia." The time seems to have arrived when the whole problem should be thoroughly raked over and when it should be made clear to the Dominions precisely what is expected of them. It is time that the Dominions got to "see for themselves," as the Sydney Bulletin very reasonably puts it, "the unfairness of an arrangement which leaves the whole burden of Imperial defence on John Bull's weary shoulders." There is an imperial conference to be held shortly and it is imperative that a serious attempt should be made there definitely to settle the matter.

Mischief-Making.

The Oceano Magazine in its issue for June has some striking illustrations of the evils of mischief-making through "insidious propaganda of any kind and the distortion of facts," which it rightly says is to be deplored. There is the citation of the case of propaganda which had the effect of embittering us against the French and holding them up as a severely cold-blooded set of people. Many have heard the statement made that "the French made us pay rent for the trenches in France during the war," and in the absence of confirmation, but probably because many have been in a state of mind which made them want to believe what was said, the statement was accepted as fact. The

contrary is of course the fact. The true story is that before "great pushes" and other important operations took place, they were rehearsed in back areas well behind the lines. Trenches were dug and troops were instructed to advance and to pay no heed to growing crops. All property used in such practice operations was paid for, and rent was paid for the actual land. In every district there was a Claims Officer, and the claims were finally dealt with by the Claims Commission. "It is quite easy to realise how this state of affairs in casual conversation got distorted into the bald statement that we were charged rent by the French for our trenches, and once a lie gets under weight it is almost impossible to catch up with it." Another instance given is the story of the Russian troops arriving in England early in the war. Quite a lot of people had friends or relatives who had actually seen the progression of the members of the "Steam Roller" army through England. Nothing was lacking in the "evidence" given even to the tendering ministrations of British Red Cross and canteen workers, who refreshed the hungry Russian soldiers with coffee and lun. Examples could be multiplied. The problem with the journalist is that people much prefer to be told what they believe to be true—which is a very different matter from the truth, the temptation to the writer being to follow the line of least resistance and not to bring down reproaches on his head by upsetting his readers' preconceived notions. "In the long run the journalist who does seek to tell the truth as he sees it and who is obviously disinterested does earn his readers' respect. Even if they often do not agree with him."

To-day's Poem.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health,
And quiet breathing."

Therefore, on every morrow, are we
wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the
earth,
Spite of despondence, of the in-
human death,
Of noble natures, of the gloomy
days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-
darkened ways,
Made for our searching: yes, in
spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away
the pall
From our dark spirits."

—KEATS.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

July 23.—Coronet Theatre; Experimental Marriage.
July 23.—World Theatre; May McAvoy in "A Homepun Vaup."
July 23.—Star Theatre; Nicola, the World's Greatest Magician and Illusionist. Grand charge of programme.
July 27.—Band Concert, Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.
PUBLICATIONS.
July 26.—Lammert Bros., the valuable household furniture of Mr. D. Tolan at No. 2, Austin Avenue, Kowloon, at 2.45 p.m.
July 27.—Lammert Bros., valuable collection of postage stamps. Sales rooms, 5.15 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., advertise a waterproof with a guarantee in light and heavy makes.

According to a *Reuter* cable from Rome, the Chamber, amid great applause, adopted the Electoral Bill by 223 votes to 123.

Reuter cables that the Royal Asiatic Society's celebrations in London wound up with a banquet, presided over by Lord Chalmers, at which the foreign delegates were the principal guests.

Reuter cables that the eighth European Congress of Theosophist Societies opened at Vienna in the presence of nearly one thousand delegates from all parts of the world, including many from India and the Far East.

Discussing the situation in China, cables *Reuter*, the diplomatic correspondent of the *Observer* says that Western observers are beginning to ask themselves whether, in default of General Wu Peifu, General Chang Tso-lin may not be the strong man whom China so urgently needs. He is crude and uncultured, but he might prove strong enough to keep the Tutchuns in order.

TYPHOON.

STEAMER BLOWN ASHORE.

DAMAGE NOT SERIOUS.

A typhoon which starts in to make a things unpleasant, on Friday evening and blows itself out on Monday morning just in sufficient time to prevent Kowloon from taking advantage of an enforced holiday from business. The nasty things that were said during the week-end. Though, however, it kept everyone indoors for two days, tore up trees, smashed windows and blew a steamer ashore on Stonecutters, the second typhoon blow of the season seems to have done even less damage than the first one three weeks ago. Again there was ample warning given. The first indication was given on Thursday and was followed by the hoisting of the red and then the appropriate black cones on Saturday. During Saturday there were heavy rain squalls and the gale increased so much towards evening that there was a danger of the ferries having to stop running. During the day the small craft snuggled together in the typhoon shelters and steamers at the wharves, including the "Empress of Canada," moved out to safer anchorage. Sunday morning found the ferries running as usual but at about 1.30 p.m., an hour after the last signal had been hoisted and the accompanying three bombs exploded, the service was suspended. The trains in the city and on the Peak also stopped running and traffic was at a standstill until the No. 7 signal was replaced by the No. 3 signal just before 7 o'clock this morning.

SHIP RUNS ASHORE.

The ship that went ashore was the "New Matilda," a steamer of 842 tons owned by the Yik Tai Steamship Coy. She had been anchored off one of the Chinese shipyards at Samsheipoo for about a week waiting for an overhaul and late last night she was blown across to Stonecutters, running ashore on the beach on the eastern side of the island. It was not considered by her owners when seen this morning that she was in any danger or had been much damaged. The Taikoo tug is to tow her off this afternoon.

ALONG THE PRAYA.

CHINESE STORES CLOSE.

As business was dull and deliveries to or from godowns out of the question the big Chinese firms merely closed their doors and secured their sign-boards till the storm blew over. The ample warning seemed to have been heeded as no reports of the cumbersome signs causing damage have been heard. Along Des Voeux Road Central some of the shops and the department stores were open during Sunday but as the afternoon brought no abatement in the weather few people were about. With the water being carried up the Praya to the shops on the water-front, the water-gates were brought into use. Some of the department stores closed earlier than usual. The smaller stores along Queen's Road Central were open for the better part of Sunday but at about five o'clock it became dark and most of them put up their shutters to call it a day.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Most people kept indoors and no street accident was heard of although several humorous incidents were noticed. On Sunday evening a Chinese boy was struggling along Des Voeux Road near the Fire Station when one of his parcels was carried away. In his efforts to recover it he lost his hat and while retrieving his headgear he lost his other parcel much to the amusement of the crowd sheltering under the verandahs. At about four o'clock on Sunday morning the superstructure of a shop in Wellington Street was carried away. The *folks* thought the house was collapsing and ran out into the street, one of them, who carried too much avardupois, sustaining a nasty fall down the stairs. Owing to the nullahs becoming choked with mud at Tai Mei Street, Sai Ying Mun, the street became a river while the water on the pavements was several inches high. Some of the shops that did not have water-gates suffered considerable damage to goods.

HAPPY VALLEY TRAM HITCH.

Owing to a tree falling across the wires between the Police and Civil Service Clubs the Happy Valley section of the city tramway service was not able to resume running till about 1.30 p.m. to-day.

EUROPEAN IN HARBOUR.

SATURDAY NIGHT INCIDENT.

Just before 8 o'clock on Saturday night Ah Kuen, No. 2 coolie at the V. R. C., was taking a final look round to see that all was snug when he noticed a European struggling in the water near the north-west corner of the Club verandah. He managed, with some difficulty to haul the man onto the landing stage. The man then collapsed but he was soon brought round. He refused to disclose his identity. He is believed to have been making an attempt to swim to a boat in the stream.

SIGNAL SWEEP AWAY.

When signal No. 7 was hoisted at the Royal Observatory at 12.45 p.m. yesterday it was at once swept away by the gale fouling the rope on the pulleys. It was too dangerous to send a man up to clear the pulleys, so that no further signal could be hoisted yesterday.

EASMAITES' EXPERIENCE.

"Most bathing parties had to be 'washed out' during the week-end but there was at least one exception. Though the Club's launch did not run, two intrepid members of the E. A. S. M. A. made their way over to Stonecutters on Saturday afternoon and spent the week-end there. They turned up at 11 a.m. today, grimy but cheerful, with the news that the Club match was still there despite a vigorous assault by the enemy. Asked what sort of a time he had had one of the twain 'confessed' that it was alright—some of the time."

MR. CLAXTON INTERVIEWED.

"SCIENTIFIC DISAPPOINTMENT."

"From a scientific point of view, the week-end typhoon has been a distinct disappointment," said Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, in an interview granted to the *China Mail* this morning. "At one time there was every indication that Hongkong would receive the full force of the typhoon, which from a scientific point of view, would have been of much interest." "The typhoon originated last Wednesday and after passing rapidly over the Visayas, was in the China Sea on Thursday morning," said Mr. Claxton. "On Friday morning the storm centre was a little to the south-east of Macclesfield Bank. A message from the s.s. 'City of Boston,' on Saturday morning, fixed the position between latitudes 17 and 18 and longitude 113. Wireless messages from both the s.s. 'City of Boston' and the s.s. 'Yangtze' indicated that the typhoon was curving towards the north. In the forenoon on Saturday, similar signs were indicated at the Royal Observatory. Both the vessels were ahead of the typhoon, it appears. At any rate, the s.s. 'Yangtze,' with the Home mails of June 19, was off Waglan Light-house at 8 a.m. yesterday. The Post Office launch went out to Kowloon Bay to meet the vessel, but could not locate her, so that presumably she put out to sea to ride out the storm. At 6 a.m. yesterday, the centre of the typhoon was about 50 miles South of Gap Rock, moving northward and expected to pass between Macao and Hongkong last night. Continuing Mr. Claxton said: "At 6 p.m. yesterday the typhoon was heading for a point about midway between Hongkong and Macao, but began to fill up before reaching our latitude. The highest squall velocity was 88 miles an hour at 8 p.m. last night."

STORM VEERS OFF.

"The storm had been advancing northward since midday with every prospect of striking Hongkong with full typhoon force until 6 p.m. yesterday, when, with the wind from the East, the barometer began to rise indicating that the typhoon had commenced to fill up as the northern portion approached the land. The wind commenced to veer at 8 p.m. yesterday and reached S. S. E. by 1 a.m. this morning when the barometer was rising rapidly. "The typhoon is still filling up (9.30 a.m.) and the wind will probably decrease during the day." Gap Rock experienced the full force of the typhoon, Mr. Claxton said, from 2 p.m. yesterday until midnight. At 6 a.m. the wind was still S.S.E., force 9 (very strong gale).

NEWS FROM MACAO.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, a message was received from Macao by the Royal Observatory stating that the wind was from the East, force 6 (strong breeze). Since then, communications have been interrupted and no message has come through. Mr. John Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., informed the *China Mail* this morning that the "Sui

THREE LUCKY ONES.

PROGRAMMES WORTH FIVE DOLLARS.

Recently the *China Mail* announced the details of an interesting new contest, which gives cinema theatre patrons every time they visit the show the chance of winning a prize. Each programme bears a number. These numbers are drawn in the usual way and the winner receives a coupon which he can exchange for goods with any of the advertisers. The results are announced in the *China Mail*. This afternoon we have pleasure in giving the latest results—for the Coronet Theatre programme, dated Friday July 20, to Sunday, July 22, winning number 1,203; the World Theatre programme dated July 18 to 21, winning number 948; and the Star Theatre programme dated July 22, winning number 13. If the holders will send their programmes to this office, we shall be glad to forward coupons value \$5 each, which can be exchanged for goods to the same value with any of the advertisers in the *China Mail*.

LAUNCH INQUIRY.

TO BEGIN WEDNESDAY.

Replying to an inquiry made by a *China Mail* reporter to-day, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Chairman of the Commission appointed to investigate the capsizing of the steam launch "Fai Din Yut" on July 8, said the Commission would hold its first sitting at the Harbour Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. The proceedings would, he said, be open to the public.

HOME MAIL.

The s.s. "Yangtze" which brought out the Home mail was alongside shortly after two o'clock this afternoon and the Post Office was expecting to receive the mails any moment when this edition went to press.

QUARANTINE.

Information has been received from the British Consul, Newchwang that quarantine was imposed upon arrivals from Hongkong on July 13.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The wedding gift of the Prince of Wales to his brother and Lady Elizabeth was a handsome motor-car. In addition, the Prince gave Lady Elizabeth a beautiful fur stole.

Mr. Herbert Sherif, of Scarsfield, Knott End, Lancs., late of Prestwich, and for 50 years with Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Manchester, shipping merchants, left \$9,700 gross (\$9,316 net personally).

Sir Basil Zaharoff is paying one of his periodic visits to London. As usual he is occupying a suite at the Carlton Hotel. Sir Basil comes of a family of Constantinople Greeks and is one of the leading financiers of the world.

Lady MacDonald, widow of Sir Claude MacDonald, formerly British Ambassador in China and Japan, who a fortnight ago reported to the police the loss of jewels worth \$3,000 from her room at the Royal Cottage, Kew, has found the missing jewels. They were in the jewel-case which had been placed in a bookcase, and, so far as is known, had never been taken from the house. A reward of £250 had been offered for their recovery.

An sailing to Macao had been cancelled yesterday and to-day and it was unlikely that any boat would leave Macao to-day as communications had been cut off, evidently owing to the heavy weather.

The s.s. "Kinsan" and the s.s. "Hengshan," both on the Canton run, are, however, expected to sail this evening.

THE RAINFALL.

Since the typhoon started 4.83 inches of rain have fallen, according to Royal Observatory figures. Mr. Claxton said that as a rain gauge cannot collect the full amount when the rain is drifting in the case of the typhoon, the rainfall registered was probably double at the filter beds. The figures are: 1.48" from midnight, July 21-22; 1.67" from midnight, July 22-23; 1.68" from midnight, July 23-24, total 4.83 inches.

THE CRAWL.

HINTS ON SWIMMING.

(Specially Contributed.)

So many varieties of strokes have been evolved that it is necessary to make clear the style that I am about to demonstrate. The actual crawl more particularly used in this part of the Orient is known as the double arm stroke in which legs perform a narrow, alternate, continuous thrash of even scope. The explanation is essential, because the trudgeon-crawl is so similar in appearance that the two types are often confused. Broadly speaking, no distinction can be made between these strokes, for both are built on identical fundamental movements. The arm action is the same and the leg drive in each is composed of several more or less wide scissor kicks executed by whipping the legs back and forth with knees almost straight and feet pointed.

As, however, the difference in width and direction of the crawl leg thrash bears considerable influence on the mechanical and anatomical principles involved, and the art of swimming has developed to the point where every detail must be considered of importance, it will be advisable, at least here, to look upon the crawl and trudgeon crawl as separate strokes.

In swimming the crawl, the body should be held as in standing upright on tiptoe, so that it forms a straight line, with head erect, back the least bit arched, legs together, feet pointed. Resting on the water there should be a gentle downward slant from head to feet. In sprinting, when the speed attained makes it possible to hydroplane more effectively, the slant should be more pronounced, but it must be lessened gradually as the pace is decreased to cover lengthening courses. A slight side to side roll is sought to facilitate inhaling and to permit a clean recovery of the arms, but it should not be heavy. Excessive bending at neck, waist, knees or ankles should be avoided.

The arms work alternately, one propelling while the other recovers, and they execute virtually the same cycle of movements, though the under one (opposite the breathing side) dips deeper, due to the heavier roll of the body toward it.

Each arm enters the water with elbow slightly raised, forearm and hand aligned, palm down, fingers and thumb close together. The hand cuts the surface just before attaining full reach beyond the head, and dips to its own side of an imaginary line drawn between the eyes and through the middle of the body. Then it presses forward under water, so that by the time the arm comes to comfortable full extension it is slanted a trifle downward, at the wanted angle to make the power effective as soon as applied, thus avoiding the loss of motion and force experienced if the arm is completely extended above water.

After catching smartly the arm sweeps down the back, following a course parallel to the centre line of progression and maintaining strong pressure on the water until the hand nears the thigh. Here the muscles are relaxed, the elbow is lifted, and the arm draws up and out. As the hand emerges from the water it is bent back from the wrist, palm up, to better clear the surface, then moved out and forward, simultaneously turning palm down, so that by the time it passes the shoulder line the whole arm is in the prescribed position for another entry.

The legs should be held straight, but not rigid. They whip back and forth alternately closely imitating the movements one makes in walking on tiptoe with mincing steps. The power is obtained from hips, knees and ankles, but it is advisable in practising to try to draw it chiefly from the hips, for otherwise there will be a strong tendency to bend abnormally at knees and ankles, increasing the resistance.

The width of the thrash should not exceed fourteen inches between heels. A greater opening will cause the feet to rise above surface on the upward stroke and energy is then wasted. The most successful racing exponents of the crawl display a very narrow thrash, seldom more than eight or ten inches in scope.

There is need of laying stress on this fact, for the belief seems rather prevalent that in the crawl the arms and legs may work independently. In reality form, speed and endurance can only be gained by accurate inter-timing of all movements.

Whatever number of leg drives made per stroke, the wanted rhythm is attained by performing one of the beats of each leg at the end of the pull of the opposite arm. That establishes perfect co-ordination.

Those who find it difficult to combine the movements should practice for a while with only one kick, taken at the finish of the top arm pull with under leg thrust back. When they have learnt to place it correctly the rest of the thrash will adjust itself almost automatically.

It is one of the basic principles of swimming that all positive movements of propulsion must be made vigorously and all negative ones of resistance slowly, with muscles relaxed. In applying this principle to the crawl leg thrash it must be considered that each simultaneous upward movement of one leg and downward of the other goes to the forming of a complete scissor kick, drive and recovery included.

In fact during the first part of the double act, while the legs are closing, the swimmer is propelled forward, but after the legs pass and proceed to open in the opposite direction they are actually in recovery. It is necessary, therefore, to put snap and energy in the closing movement, then allow the legs to float gently apart, relax, in opening them.

This matter of differentiating between positive and negative movements is not easy, because the rapid action of the crawl thrash hardly affords the time to make the close distinction. But if the swimmer will practise at very slow pace he will find it possible to acquire the relative spacing and later retain it, proportionately, even when traveling at high speed.

Correct breathing is imperative in swimming the modern strokes. Not only do position balance and rhythm largely upon it, but also ability to cover any distance, for proper oxygenation of the lungs is indispensable in all forms of continued physical effort. Let it be remembered that the face is submerged part of the time and that the usual method of breathing cannot be used.

One must inhale by mouth while the body rolls over during the last part of the pull of the top arm and the first part of its recovery, then exhale through the nostrils, under water, during the rest of the stroke. The air should be drawn in with a deep swift inspiration, so as to completely fill the lungs, then expelled gradually.

The head is twisted toward the upper shoulder to facilitate the intake, but the swimmer should make sure it is a twist only, for if the head is raised the feet will unavoidably sink and break the balance of the body. Also, the head should not be carried constantly twisted toward the breathing side, as so many do, but allowed to sway back with the roll of the body, or difficulty will be experienced in clearing the water during the recovery of the under arm.

To learn swimming respiration the beginner should stand in shallow water, take a good breath, then duck the face and let the air come out by degrees through the nostrils; or he may follow the same process in a basin or tub at home. Once familiar with this mode of breathing it is excellent practice to push off from the side of the pool in prone floating position, arms extended in front, on the surface, face down, then roll over, inhale, roll back, exhale. Later the same is done with arms in action and the task is completed.

The lungs should be filled and emptied at every stroke while swimming. Some contestants are in the habit of breathing less frequently in sprinting, but it may be questioned whether they gain by it. On the other hand, there is absolutely no doubt that intermittent breathing militates against progress while learning to swim. The demand for air becomes so strong that the pupil is invariably led to hasten the movements, which is harmful, and to lift the head in gasping for breath, thereby acquiring a fault hard to eradicate later.

Minor details of all strokes can only be worked out by the swimmer himself or his instructor, for here personal characteristics are the determining factor. The slant of body to be sought, for instance, and the amount of rolling to be done will depend a good deal on individual buoyancy. Some people float higher than others and they are naturally better able to plane, and also to effect a clean recovery of the arms with hardly any roll. Again, swimmers with limber muscles and joints can take advantage of a longer reach and a straighter arm drive than those less supple, profiting thereby.

WIFE'S "P.N."

EUROPEANS SUED BY MONEYLENDER.

A. Blyth, a Way Inspector in the Kowloon Canton Railway and his wife were the defendants in an action brought by an Indian moneylender named Ghulla Singh at the Summary Court before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) today.

The plaintiff's claim was in respect of principal and interest due on an L.T.I. signed by the husband for \$50 and the balance of principal and interest due on a promissory note for \$400 signed by the wife.

Only the husband's name appeared on the writ and the Puisse Judge asked the moneylender if he thought a husband could be expected to pay up for promissory notes issued by his wife.

The plaintiff suggested that a respectable man would always pay his wife's debts. His Honour smilingly observed "Well some do and others will not" and said he thought a husband was not liable.

Mr. C. S. Layman, who defended, pointed out that a husband could not be held liable unless there was a presumption of agency and he did not know they had that here. He did not, however, propose to take the point because if he did the plaintiff could merely go and sue the wife.

The plaintiff said he had only received \$250 but Mrs. Blyth insisted in her evidence that she paid him \$320. She admitted that she had no receipt to prove it but explained that the plaintiff said he couldn't give anything until she had paid the whole lot. Asked where the \$320 came from she said her son from Tientsin gave her \$400.

His Honour said he was not satisfied that more than \$250 was paid. The onus was upon the defendants and they had not discharged it to his satisfaction. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$211.

WRONGFUL ARREST.

CHINESE COAL MERCHANT'S CASE.

CONSTABLE SENT TO JAIL.

The protracted hearing of the summons taken out by a Chinese coal merchant against four Chinese detectives for alleged assault on board the steam launch "Tung Fat" in the Yau-mai anchorage some time ago came to a conclusion late on Saturday when Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision.

The third defendant was discharged. On the records of the others being produced it was seen that the fourth defendant had been commended by the C.S.P. He was sentenced to seven days' hard labour. First defendant was ordered to pay \$10 compensation for wrongful arrest. Second defendant was also ordered to pay \$10 compensation and to undergo fourteen days' hard labour for assault.

Mr. M. K. Lo was for the complainant and Mr. F. G. Vaux, defended. Mr. T. H. King watched the case in the interests of the police while Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg was also present on Saturday.

SWEEP DISPUTE.

CLUB ACCEPTS ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

CONDITION FOR PAYMENT.

The dispute over the ownership of ticket No. 3065 which drew the first prize in the Chinese Club Derby sweep was mentioned at a general meeting of the club's members held on Saturday when Dr. K. L. Kwan presided. It was at first agreed that the arbitrators' finding held Mr. Chik Soong-sing of Shanghai to be the owner should be adopted and that the first prize should be awarded to him under the following conditions:—

The prize will not be paid over till six months from the date of the race. Advertisements to be inserted in the press giving two months for other claimants (if any) to come forward.

A guarantor, approved by the Club's committee to guarantee recipient, in connection with the decision to be paid out of the first prize.

All expenses incurred by the Club in connection with the decision to be paid out of the first prize. Recipient must be introduced by a member of the club. The resolutions were passed and adopted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mails for Canton will be closed at the G. P. O. and the Sheungwan branch at 5.00 p.m. today.

The Promenade Concert postponed from Saturday last owing to the inclement weather, is to be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday next.

Invitations are out to an At Home at the Indian Recreation Club's ground at Sookumpoo Valley on Saturday next at 4 p.m. Mrs. Grace will present shields and prizes.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. announce an interim dividend of \$6 per share for the six months ending June 30th, payable on Tuesday July 24th.

The danger mischievous street arabs run in stealing free rides by clinging to the backs of motor cars was shown yesterday afternoon. A number of boys were riding on the back of car No. 885 in Reclamation Street when one, about ten years of age, fell and injured his head.

Another of the most precious articles in possession of the Imperial House, a jade Buddha of tremendous size, recently placed at Tuan Cheng, in Peking, has disappeared, reports the Peking Daily News. According to reports, it has been estimated by Japanese art experts to be worth \$800,000. The Buddha is prized not so much for its size as for the fine quality of the jade. The Buddha was presented to the late Empress Dowager about 30 years ago, when the son of a certain high official found a piece of jade of immense size on the Mongolian border. It was carried to Peking at enormous expense, owing to the weight of the stone.

The jade was cut into the image of Buddha and put at Tuan Cheng by order of the late Empress Dowager. The statue was further adorned with a pearl studded crown, a pearl necklace and so forth, but recently these paraphernalia have been stolen.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. and Miss Woods have reached Singapore and are staying at the Raffles Hotel.

We regret to state that Mr. K. W. Lane of the Government Laboratory is in Hospital with appendicitis.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Union Church, Shanghai, on July 14, when Miss Wai-sung New, A.L.A.M., became the wife of Dr. Ching-ling Hsia, of Tientsin.

Blast Type Not Necessary.
Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy does no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WHICH ONE?

Two girls. One of them was his wife. He had married her to rescue her from the anger of a village mob after she had saved his life.

The other was the girl he believed to be his inspiration, the light of his genius, the heroine of his book.

Which must go and which must stay?

Then Fate arranged the test by fire. And in spite of the blinding smoke, he suddenly saw clearly. In his arms he bore her through the swirling clouds of smoke and flame to safety.

Which one? You'll grip your chair until you know!

MAY McAVOY

IN

A HOMESPUN VAMP

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WORLD THEATRE.

SUNCRUSH

ORANGE

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

AT 1.05 P.M. on the 16th July, 1923, whilst Mr. SHAM TSZE LEUNG, Superintendent of the Chinese Telegraph Administration in Hongkong, was entering his car outside the Telegraph Office, Hongkong, one of three unknown persons discharged shots from a revolver, or pistol at him causing injuries which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital. The assassin dropped one revolver a short distance from the scene of the shooting and made good their escape. It is hereby notified that a reward of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the culprit or culprits.

E. D. O. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, July 19, 1923.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of six dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1923, will be payable on TUESDAY, July 24th on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23, 1923.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

ON FRIDAY, 27th July at 9.15 p.m.

(weather permitting)

Admission \$1.

BAND OF KING'S REGIMENT.

VOCALISTS.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each. (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than forty lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

AYRE'S

DAVIS'S

SLAZENGER'S

SPALDING'S

TENNIS BALLS

\$12.50

PER DOZ.

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AIRTIGHT TIN BOXES.

NEW STOCKS BY EVERY MAIL.

SPECIAL PRICES TO CLUBS.

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BERINGERS ... PIANO TUTOR
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V. G. LABRUM, Managing Director

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AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF INFORMATION REGARDING CHINA.

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JOHN HAIG & Co., Ltd.

DISTILLERS, MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.



Good Whisky should be old and thoroughly matured in wood. This is guaranteed by the above who are the Old-est Distillers Of Scotch Whisky In The World.

Ask for John Haig Gold Label or Glenleven White Label.



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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. Central No. 125.

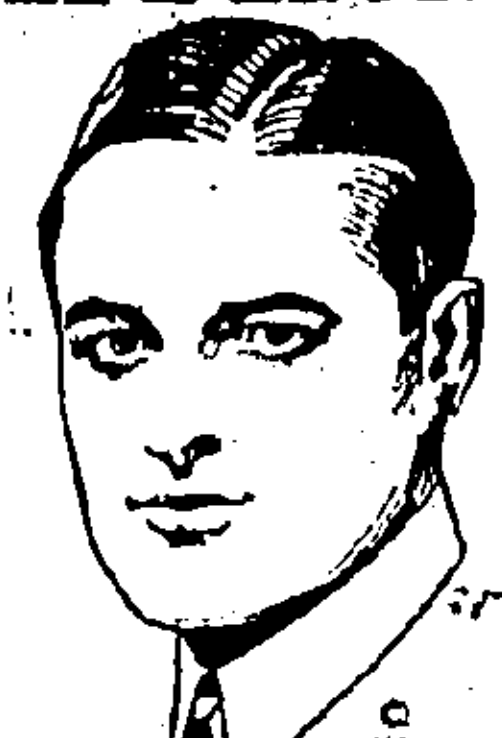
2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

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ART. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

JUST ARRIVED!

ARATEX



SEMI SOFT COLLARS

Will not wilt, crease, curl or fray. Appears stiff, is soft, launders without starch.

Chett, Peabody & Co. Inc.

OBTAINABLE FROM:
TAK CHEONG,
50, Queen's Road Central.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

RED LETTER DAY LIFE OF SOCIETY WOMAN.

What her "at home" day is to the average suburban woman, the "Court" or "Drawing Room" is to Royalty.

The formal Court for the presentation of debutantes, owes its origin to a custom started by the Stuart kings who, after Sunday morning church at the Palace of Whitehall, invited those of their subjects whom they wished to honour to meet them in their private apartments for gossip and recreation.

When the Guelphs came to the throne the custom was continued, but week-days were substituted for Sundays, and the gatherings were then first called Drawing Rooms.

In George IV's reign Drawing Rooms were held in the afternoon, and this custom was followed until the accession of Edward VII. in 1901, when evening Courts were instituted. These were continued by our present King and Queen until the war put an end for the time being to almost all such functions.

After the armistice, presentations were still made, but in the afternoon at garden parties in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. And even when the regular Courts inside the palace were resumed they were simpler affairs than those of pre-war days, no trains, vells, or feathers being allowed.

Last year, however, these feminine accessories were again made obligatory, and are still, though trains are no longer so full and sweeping as they used to be.

Although presentation at Court is a privilege strictly guarded, the polite fiction prevails that it is the debutante who is conferring a favour by being presented to her Sovereign.

For the time being he is the host and she is the guest—to be treated as such with all honour and consideration. Because of this she is, for this occasion only, "invited" by the King to his palace, there to meet him as friend and friend, face to face. On any other occasion she would be "summoned."

Invitations are issued by the Lord Chamberlain, and each debutante must be presented by a chaperon, a lady of standing in Society, who makes herself personally responsible for the lady whom she presents.

When the debutante enters the Palace a maid takes her wraps and gives her a numbered ticket for them. Then she is ready to make her slow progress through the corridors and chambers to the stately Throne Room—or it may be the larger and even stater Bull Room—where their Majesties are standing waiting to receive her.

Her card of invitation is passed from one gentleman usher to another until it reaches the Lord Chamberlain, who reads from it her name and that of her chaperon. The next instant the debutante stands face to face with her King.

She curtsies very, very low to him, and he bows and smiles a hospitable welcome. Then she moves a few steps further and is face to face with her Queen. Again she curtsies very, very low.

Her Majesty bows, and smiles, and the debutante passes onward and outward to the supper room, thankful that there is now a Chamberlain—(that ordeal so grossly dreaded by the Victorian debutante with a train nearly four yards long to manipulate).

TWO STUDIES.

LIFE AND TEACHING OF JESUS CHRIST.

We are told by Jesus Himself, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father;" but apart from the Christian belief in Jesus as the supreme revelation of God, the beauty of his character, the combined simplicity and profundity of His teaching, and the centrality of His Person for human history, make the study of Him as attractive as it is inevitable. The one thing you cannot do with Jesus is to permanently ignore Him. His day may be proclaimed as passed and done. But just when you picture Him, being laid in the mausoleum of the historically dead, with nothing left to the world but a name, lo, He is moving across a fresh page of the history, directing and inspiring new movements of moral regeneration, and blessing the world with new benedictions of grace and power. As Richard Le Gallienne has truly said in the closing verse of one of his most beautiful poems:—

No more unto the stubborn heart
With gentle knocking shall he plead.

No more the mystic pity start,
For Christ twice dead is dead, indeed.

So in the street I hear men say,
Yet Christ is with me all the day.
R. W. Emerson wrote a series of essays on "Representative Men," and it may seem strange that among them is not the name of Jesus. May it not be that his sensitive, mystic soul recognised that this Man was too great to be one of any series? He stands alone, not representative of this or that aspect of human thought and activity; but the fountain-head of all that is noblest and best, and of whom Emerson's representative men are but faint adumbrations.

We have no biography of Jesus, and that is one reason why all "Lives" of Jesus by modern hands are so unsatisfying. We have the four gospels, none of which ever attempted to be a "life" of Jesus, but only a sketch portrait, enough to let us see the divinely-gracious figure; enough to draw us to His feet in loving adoration, and, coming, find the living Christ, who reveals Himself to the open mind and heart and proves Himself by His regenerating power. That was the purpose of the gospels, and that is the true use of them to-day. Jesus must be an object of worship before he is a subject for study, for He is never truly known on any other condition. Daniel in the lions' den was spared even by the wild beasts; but a less happy fate has been that of Jesus in the den of critics, especially those of the Teutonic breed, whether it be the coldly cruel throttling of Strauss, the tearing fury of Drews, the purring assault of Bousset, or the wrangling over bones by Schmiedel. To quote Le Gallienne once more:—

Loud mockers in the roaring street
Say Christ is crucified again;
Twice pierced His gospel-bringing feet,
Twice broken His great heart in vain.

I hear, and to myself I smile.
For Christ talks with me all the while.

Apart from the puerile attempts of the second and third centuries to enlarge and improve upon the gospel stories, there was no attempt to write any connected life of Jesus till the nineteenth century. Since then, however, we have many efforts in this direction, mostly with very moderate success. Justifiably or not, we have, for our own part, maintained that the thing attempted cannot be done. The material for a "life" is not there, and, in any case the Reality moves from the canvas and passes beyond you. He cannot be "framed."

These thoughts have been aroused by two books on Jesus Christ, one English, the other Italian; the latter admirably translated. The English author is Dr. Headlam, Bishop of Gloucester, a fine specimen of sound, sane scholarship. Dr. Headlam knows all the modern forms of assault upon the historicity of the gospels, and his main purpose is to show "the general credibility of the traditional account of the life and work of our Lord." In that description of his own work he differentiates himself from many of his predecessors in the same line. They found no difficulties, for a simple, if somewhat ingenious, process of reconciliation made friends of all contradictions. The learned Bishop stands only for "general credibility," but it is general credibility which leaves every feature of the Master untouched. Inspiration did not guarantee absolute infallibility; but the portrait is historical; and this is Jesus as he moved among men and taught them the way of God. Dr. Headlam so far yields to modern psychology as to allow that many of the healing miracles were at basis nervous disorders cured by mental process of faith; while other cures pass beyond anything which permits of scientific explanation. "The devil-possessed were those under hallucination or half-witted, and Jesus, doing the only

JULIET ELOPES.

FATHER'S FLOWER-POTS AT ROMEO.

Romeo has sued Juliet's father in a Berlin court for throwing flower-pots at him while he was climbing to the balcony of his sweetheart's room.

The lovers were members of an amateur theatrical society in a working-class quarter of Berlin, and had appeared as Romeo and Juliet. In private life they were merely Max, the barber, and Frieda, the shopgirl, but that they tried to forget, and when the play was done a Juliet stood at the window of a house in a mean street and a Romeo scaled the wall to kiss her.

As Juliet's father a locksmith, told the judge, he heard a chattering in his daughter's room.

"I said to my wife," he explained, "What's happening to our Frieda?" and I went into her room, and there was she at the window, where everybody could see and hear, talking with the rascal, Frieda! I said, 'this must never happen again!'

But it did happen again, and the enraged locksmith threw heavy flower-pots at Romeo. "And I did not miss him once," he said proudly.

The judge said that it was undoubtedly a misdemeanour to pelt people with flower-pots, but as the father pointed out that his punishment had been Juliet's elopement with her Romeo, he was let off with a caution.

thing possible, acted on the general acceptance of such cases as demon-possessed. The early section of the book is, in my view, the most profitable. It is a good discussion of the sources of our gospel narratives, and the author makes out his case that in the first three Gospels, at any rate, of which Mark is the earliest, we are dealing with contemporary records, while his reply to Wellhausen and Kirsopp Lake, who contend that what we have is not the real teaching of Jesus, but the Apostolic conception of it, is particularly effective. This volume brings us only up to the Transfiguration, but I hope that the Bishop may be able to complete so necessary and so able a defence of the historical record of the founder of our faith.

The other book is the most notable book on Jesus which, apart from the Gospels, I have ever read. I have read similar attempts by Englishmen, Frenchmen, German, and Russian, but this "Story of Christ," by an Italian, Giovanni Papini, has, I confess, strangely moved me. It is not a critical study, it is not a biography on "life." It is a portrait where the painter selects his own background, and chooses his own colours. It is not one picture, but a whole series of pictures, whereof the central figure is one yet never the same, but always a living personality. Papini himself has passed through a variety of spiritual experiences, from stark atheism to agnosticism and positivism, always passionately honest, always fiercely determined to be satisfied with nothing less than the truth. Suddenly he came up against Jesus Christ, knew that at last he had found truth, and gave his whole heart to Him. The Bible was to him a veritable revelation. He has not so much pored over it as opened the gates of his being and allowed it to pour into him. He knows it in every part, he brings on to his canvas a multitude of Biblical figures and incidents, but they are all side sketches contributory to the central figure in every picture. I said above that Jesus is too great to be "framed." Papini does not attempt that. He is too profoundly impressed with the greatness of this Divine man, whom his soul can worship without reservation. It may seem exaggeration, but to the writer it is deliberate judgment that never from the first century of the Christian era has a more living portrait of Jesus Christ been presented by any human hand. I find it impossible to conceive of any man reading this book unmoved, or even resisting the attraction of Jesus as Papini sees Him and shows Him. Here is a master of style, even in the English translation that is evident, a heart of passionate love, and an insight to the mind and spirit of Jesus which has never been surpassed. It is useless to attempt to quote from it. That would be but to hold up a thread from the seamless robe. It is the historical Jesus, for Papini is true to the records; but it is more, it is the living Christ whose heart-throbs one can feel, and whose hand one can see touching with healing power the sin-broken and bruised and oppressed children of men. Here is realism, sometimes of a kind which startles us, but never a lack of reverence. Papini has lived with Jesus through the days of His flesh, and was able to do so because Jesus has lived with Papini in the streets of Florence, and taught him that the only hope of the world is the Man of Nazareth, who is Son of God.

"The Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ," by Bishop Headlam (John Murray, London).
"The Story of Christ," by Giovanni Papini (Hodder and Stoughton, London).

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG NOTES AND COMMENT.

TYPHOON SPOILS BUSINESS.

As European business houses were closed during the week-end and the Chinese merchants took advantage of the typhoon to have a holiday, no transactions or movements of note have been recorded. This morning the Chinese flour firms were again active but the volume was small with prices steady. Efforts to stir up trade in the local sugar market proved abortive with the market weak. The improved tone in the piecegoods trade last week has been maintained. Not much has been done in metals but stock owners are still inclined to wait for higher prices.

IRON AND STEEL.

HOME PROSPECTS.

Continued dearth of orders for practically all descriptions of iron and steel is causing much anxiety, as running contracts are becoming well worked off. Growing Continental competition is also a disturbing factor. Thus, whilst it is felt that substantial orders are likely to be placed as soon as customers consider no further advantage is to be gained by waiting, the outlook for the near future is discouraging, says a Home paper in mail week.

So far as pig iron is concerned, unless working expenses are lowered it may shortly become a matter of serious consideration whether furnaces can be kept in operation. Ironmasters are naturally reluctant to dump down, and are keeping furnaces in blast in the hope of early improvement in demand. Meanwhile stocks are now showing some accumulation, current requirements being insufficient to absorb output. The market is still dominated by the fuel position. Much cheaper fuel is essential before real revival in trade can be hoped for.

Cleveland pig iron is offered freely, but buyers are very difficult to find, and possibly prices named could be shaded for a good order.

The spurt in East Coast hematite last week, which encouraged hope of returning steady trade, has faded away, and once more there is next to nothing doing. In this branch also quotations are weak, and producers would make price concessions.

Durham blastfurnace coke is a little cheaper, but is still much too dear to suit the views of users.

In finished-iron and steel the conviction that prices must fall is keeping buyers off the market. The gloomy situation is accentuated by the prolongation of the boiler-maker's dispute.

Quotations:—
No. 1 Cleveland pig.....127/6
No. 3 G.M.B.I.117/6
No. 4 foundry115/-
No. 4 forge112/6
Mixed Nos. hematite117/6
Durham blastfurnace coke, 42/6 delivered.

It is officially stated that the Mexican Villa was instantly killed by an ambush while proceeding from his ranch at Canutillo to Parral; also his secretary and three members of his escort. President Obregon has ordered them to be buried with full military honours, cables reader.



SEWILDERING HEADACHES

Are Not Woman's Birthright, Nor
Are They A Malady Which
Must Be Endured.

An aching back, tired limbs, attacks of faintness, and headache upon headache need not be part of a woman's life. Such trials indicate plainly that the blood is at fault, the nervous system is not functioning properly, and tonic treatment is needed—just the treatment that is provided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills are valued above all other medicines by grown-up women for the suffering sex all over the world because they create rich, pure, blood—the red blood which makes women well, bright, and at their best. They are equally good for the maiden just entering upon womanhood, as for the worn-out mother and the matron who has reached the trying period of middle life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work wonders upon weak, anemic, always-sailing women and girls because they fill the starved veins with new good blood, fortify the nerves, and restore the functions to healthy regularity. Medicine vendors everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, also post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 25¢ for six bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60-62 Nassau Street, Shanghai.

SALVING WARSHIPS.

BIGGEST OPERATIONS IN HISTORY.

Sir Herbert Russell writes in a home paper as follows:—

The syndicate on behalf of which Mr. A. G. McEam, of Glasgow, has completed arrangements with the Admiralty for raising as many of the German warships sunk in Scapa Flow as will repay the undertaking, are embarking upon the biggest project in the way of marine salvage ever yet attempted.

It is probably true to say that before the war no such undertaking would have been embarked upon. But one of the legacies of the world struggle has been a great practical experience in the task of recovering sunken vessels, and a wonderful development in the ideas and the equipment for carrying out this work. Salvage companies, of course, have been in existence for many years, and have done some remarkable work in the way of raising apparently hopeless wrecks. But what might have been thought an impossible commercial proposition a decade ago is now regarded as a perfectly sound enterprise.

NOT NAVAL WORK.

In pre-war days the Admiralty were forced to the conclusion that salvage work was not the business of the Royal Navy. So they relegated anything that was to be done in this way to the private firms which specialised in the business. This decision was the result of the bungling which occurred in connection with the attempts to get the battleship "Montagu" off the Shutter Rocks, Lundy, in 1906. An immense sum of money was expended, and a little armada was employed for several weeks under the direction of Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson. But the bones of the "Montagu" remained in the Lundy surf, although experts in marine salvage maintained that she might have been saved.

It is nowadays possible to raise any vessel down to a depth of twenty fathoms, although it is not often worth while to do so. Beyond twenty fathoms divers cannot work without very grave risk, owing to the enormous pressure of the water. If a ship has gone down in a strong tide-way, the difficulty of the work is immeasurably increased, and operations may have to be suspended every few hours, when the flood and the ebb are running in strength.

In Scapa Flow the conditions are favourable to salvage. In all, ten battleships, five battle-cruisers, five light-cruisers, and twenty-nine destroyers were put down by their German crews. Their total displacement is 416,000 tons, and it is computed that more than two-thirds of this will repay for lifting. The "shipwreck," Hindenburg, and the great "Savitzky" will probably be left undisturbed, as the water in which they lie is beyond workable depth.

A SIMPLE PROBLEM.

All these vessels were sunk by the same methods of opening their sea-cocks and flooding them sufficiently to overcome buoyancy. Presumably, their hulls are undamaged. To hermetically seal them, and pump them out sufficiently to attain flotation ought not to form a very difficult problem.

One of the earliest examples of the successful salvage of a sunken steamship was in the case of the old "Australia" of the Orient Company. The vessel was being loaded in Sydney Harbour, when owing to a miscalculation she suddenly heeled over beyond the danger angle, filled, and went down. Fortunately she took the mud on her bilges, and sat nearly upright. A confederate of timber was built up entirely around her, to above the level of the water. She was then pumped out and rose again, to allow continue her career in the Australian mail and passenger service.

The most simple method of raising a sunken wreck is by making good any breach in the hull, rendering watertight all deck apertures, and pumping her out. This, however, is not always practicable, owing to the pressure in which the vessel lies. Sometimes it is found necessary to cut a hull in halves, and raise the two portions separately. This is not done, as the term suggests, by any mechanical means, but by using charges of dynamite, which make a remarkably clean severance of the plates.

LIFTING BY CAISSONS.

When it is not possible to hermetically seal a submerged hull and pump buoyancy into her recovery is had to the method of lifting her with caissons. There are limits of course, to the weight which can be raised in this way. Even if it were feasible to get sufficient lifting capacity and strength of slinging gear, a hull of more than a certain dead-weight would buckle and break under the stress.

The caissons employed for this purpose are really huge metal tanks, very strongly constructed, so as to withstand great external

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

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An Assortment of

CANADA'S CHOICEST

Including

CHICKEN HALIBUT,
RED SPRING SALMON,
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BLUBACKS,

Every bit as good as freshly caught.

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TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

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A TERRIBLE FATE.

A WAR INCIDENT THAT WAS CENSORED.

pressure. They are flooded so as to sink in convenient positions abreast of the ship to be saved. Connection is made between them in pairs by means of chains under the keel of the wreck. Then they are pumped out, and slowly come to the surface, bringing the vessel with them.

The great mysterious "Shoreham Towers," one of which has permanently replaced the Nab lightship in Spithead, were designed for salvage work on the grand scale during the war. They are massive concrete structures, containing a series of chambers. Their great height was designed to enable them to be used in deep water. The present Nab beacon forms quite a respectable light-house, although it stands in about ten fathoms. They have never been used for the purpose for which they were intended, so far as I am aware, which is rather a pity, as the results might have established new possibilities in the way of wreck salvage.

Some sunken vessels lie light upon the ground; others are a terrible dead weight. This, of course, depends upon the character of their cargoes and the nature of the sea bed. It will be recalled that one of the ill-starred "A" class submarines, which made a fatal dive in Whitsand Bay, when discovered after a long search, was found to have "nosed" so solidly into the sand that all efforts to move her proved abortive.

The ex-German warships, as they are recovered, will be reduced to scrap metal. As they were in full sea going condition when they were sunk, they should yield a rich harvest. They are of little interest to our navy, since they had been so long interned before their crews sent them to the bottom, that our own people had had full opportunity of learning everything about them.

One of the most frightful tragedies of the war is revealed by the unveiling on June 17 of a monument to 350 soldiers who perished in the village of Saint Michael de Maurienne, in Savoy, on December 11, 1917. The facts were censored at the time, and are only now published.

Five hundred French soldiers were returning from Italy where they had been aiding the Italians, to resist the Austro-German onslaught on the Piave. When the train reached Modane the driver protested that it was too heavily loaded to negotiate the gradients through the Savoy Alps, but he obeyed orders to continue the journey. The train entered the most dangerous section, where the line ran downhill for a considerable distance on a narrow mountain edge, with a deep gorge below. Here, owing to the weight of the train, it got beyond control, and raced to certain death. The excessive speed caused carriage after carriage to catch fire, while the men, leaping out, were crushed to death against the rocks bordering the line. When a curve was reached the engine left the rails, and the carriages were piled one on the other, and became a blazing furnace. Nearly 300 of the imprisoned men were here burned. Less than 150 of the 500 were brought out or escaped alive, and the greater part of these were so seriously injured that many died.

RIVER PATROLS.

SHANGHAI PAPER'S COMMENT.

The suggestion by the Hongkong and Canton Chambers of Commerce for increased naval patrols in their riverine waters is only what might have been expected in the present state of Kuangtung, says the N.C. Daily News. For months war has been the customary condition, and accompanied by the usual degree of banditry, has inflicted hardship on all sections of the community. For instance not so long ago one of the smaller ports where foreigners reside was cut off from communication with the outer world for a month or more, and only the presence of an escorting British gunboat enabled a steamer at length to reach it with supplies and letters. Another sidelight on the state of affairs was afforded recently by a report in the Hongkong papers of a threatened shortage of fresh food in the Colony because of the impossibility of maintaining communication with the districts from which it customarily draws its supplies, and no doubt incidents could be multiplied of a similar kind. Either it seems to be that the troops stationed on the river have so great a suspicion of any foreign craft being in a position to help the other side that they fire at sight, or their nerves are such that they can take no heed of the flag which guarantees the vessel's neutrality. We have seen exactly the same sort of thing on the Yangtze, and many will remember how when the hostilities of 1913 were in progress the forts almost made a habit of blazing away at passing merchantmen. There were places on the river which actually could not be passed except under the protection of a gunboat, and it says much for the way these boats were handled that the forts, generally with much heavier ordnance, showed such a profound respect for them.

Such events happened in the lower reaches of the Yangtze, where happily there has been peace for a considerable time past. For stirring events in the upper reaches of the river we have only to go back a comparatively short time, and we find a magnificent record of work done by the gunboats. In turn the different contending factions there have rendered the passage of the river hazardous in the extreme, and in addition the foreign communities have been equally placed in peril. In these circumstances the presence of the gunboats has been something more than a necessity. Not only have they afforded the desired protection, but their commanders have ever and anon had to assume the mantle of the diplomat and preside over negotiations between the parties at feud. How successfully they have combined these functions is evidenced by the enormous respect in which certain names are to-day held by the peoples of these areas, a tribute as much to the moral qualities they displayed as to their own profession. There was a time two or three years ago when every post from up river spoke of what one or other of the boats had been doing in the capacities we have mentioned, and the fact that recently such news has not been equally common is entirely due to the happy accident of a particularly able leader having secured the upper hand in the region in question. He is General Yang Sen, and in spite of the attention he has had to give to his rivals he has preserved the peace better than the majority of his predecessors. Only a few weeks ago, however, his position was so severely attacked that a chance might easily have occurred which would in all likelihood have brought back the old, bad conditions, and it cannot be suggested that his tenure of office is at all secure to-day. Should there be a change, our columns would in all probability soon be filled with the type of report already alluded to.

Reference to these past conditions and the possibilities of to-day is useful in view of the suggestion emanating from Hongkong and Canton for increased naval patrols. We may assume that there they are an urgent necessity, and because of the unsettled state of the country it is pertinent on our part to inquire whether the boats patrolling the Yangtze, in which we are naturally much more interested, are adequate to any emergency. Fifteen months ago two of that very fine "insect" class were laid up, not because they were superfluous but by reason of the Government's desire to cut down expenditure. They are still laid up, nor has any suggestion been heard that they should be put into commission again. But what ought to be impressed on the Home authorities is that the Yangtze is a very considerable waterway to patrol, that distances are very great and that in times of unrest nothing has so steady an effect upon any section with a tendency to be unruly as the presence of one of these craft. So much was evident the other day at Changhai when the boycott affair was at its height and the populace might easily have got out of hand. It was then that a British gunboat made its appearance and brought about a

LEAGUE'S WORK.

FIGHTING THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The fifth session of the League of Nations Opium Committee opened at Geneva. A strong American delegation was present, headed by Mr. Stephen Porter, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The Americans put forward two proposals, first, to use opium and its derived products only for legitimate medicinal and scientific purposes, and, secondly, that opium cultivation should only be allowed as far as is necessary for scientific and medicinal aims. The debate showed full approval of the American proposals by the delegates of Germany and Portugal, and by the assessors, M. Brenier (France) and Sir John Jordan (Great Britain). The American proposals were opposed by British India and Japan. The delegates of Great Britain, China, France, Holland, and Siam made some reservations.

PHILIPPINES TRAFFIC DYING OUT.
The American Bishop Brent made an interesting statement in the opium situation in the Philippines. The situation is much improved. In 1900 the import of opium amounted to about \$250,000; last year no more than \$500 was imported. Bishop Brent praised the influence of the anti-opium propaganda schools, but the American representative complained of the immense difficulties of preventing smuggling from British Borneo, the Straits Settlement, and the Portuguese colony of Macao. Amazing amounts of opium were yearly seized.

This observation induced the Dutch delegate, M. Van Wetum, to ask whether the system in Dutch India of a Government opium monopoly, with the sale of opium on a modest but sufficient scale to the inhabitants, is not to be preferred to the American system prohibiting the import of prepared opium except for medicinal uses, and thus leading to smuggled imports of opium of the worst quality. The Dutch delegate expressed the opinion that the immense quantity of opium seized in the Philippines makes it probable that much of the smuggled opium actually arrives at its destination.

The American proposal to limit the cultivation of opium in such a manner that no surplus is available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes will be discussed in detail. Bishop Brent's visit to Paris for one day is the reason for the postponement of the discussion. It is to be hoped the Americans will not press too much their juridical conception of the Hague Opium Convention, which may be interpreted as already containing obligations for such limitation of production. The Hague Convention only stipulates gradual suppression of the use of prepared opium, as the British delegate, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, clearly pointed out. The total immediate suppression of opium smoking was not foreseen by the Hague Convention, therefore juridically the American standpoint is weak. Much stronger was Bishop Brent's moral appeal to all nations to join together to combat the opium evil.

PROGRESSIVE SUPPRESSION.
Sir John Jordan urged that the only way to arrive at a solution is to strike at the root of the evil and limit production. Not juridical but human and moral arguments plead in favour of the American principles and for an extension of the Hague obligations.

The question remains, however, whether the immediate prohibition for any use of prepared opium is advisable in countries like British India. Perhaps the system of the Hague Convention for gradual suppression provisionally is still necessary, provided that progressive suppression is applied without too great delays. In this connection the English proposal regarding the Far East is very interesting. According to this proposal the interested Powers shall agree to fix a uniform maximum limit for the amount of prepared opium to be placed on sale for consumption, and to revise the maximum limit periodically with the aim of further reducing it. The British delegate declared his country's willingness to adopt such a system for Hongkong. The Dutch delegate, M. Van Wetum said, "Holland is ready to accept the British suggestion."

The Committee is going to hold public meetings, to the great satisfaction of the British assessor, Sir John Jordan, who for two years has in vain insisted, together with the American assessor, Mr. Hamilton Wright, on publicity. Unless public opinion was roused, Sir John said, success was unattainable, and therefore he now congratulated the Committee on accepting the publicity proposal at last.

speedy change for the better. While people and Governments are talking about protective measures in China the needs of such a great trade artery as the Yangtze ought to be considered just as much as railways and the like, and that consideration should concern itself with the position before the strength of the squadron was reduced and its effect in a case of need.

CRIMINAL SLANG.

MASTERING THE CROOK'S SLANG.

It is quite interesting to study the various slang phrases used by the criminal classes. There is something distinctly smart about some of their expressions.

A policeman, to them, is known as a "flatty" and a detective as a "split." The "Fly-paper" is their name for the Prevention of Crimes Act. A burglary is termed a "busting" and when the police are on the scent of it, in criminal slang, "the squeak is out." A pickpocket is termed a "knicker."

To be "knickered" means to be arrested. To get off with a "stretch" indicates that a sentence of twelve months has been given by the "beak" (that is, the magistrate). A sentence of three months is called "a drag." A life sentence is sometimes alluded to as "Kathleen Mavourneen," one line of this song being:

"It may be for years, or it may be for ever."

Some criminals—indeed, most of them—have quite a ready wit. "The rattler" is the term used for the underground railway, and a "blister" means a summons. A watch goes by the name of the "clock," and a tiepin is called a "prop." Amongst the criminal class a cheque is chiefly spoken of as a "kite."

A gold chain is termed a "red lot," whilst a silver one goes by the name of a "white lot." A purse is termed a "poke." Cards are alluded to as "roads," and the rogues who practise the three-card trick are the "broadmen." The "crooks" are the men who earn their living in a dishonest manner. Those who specialise in snatching satchels and handbags are called "shoofliers."

"The lumber" is the place where stolen jewellery and other valuables are disposed of. "To spruce" means to "pull the leg," or exaggerate. "To tell the tale," is to practise the confidence trick. False or counterfeit coin is always alluded to as "snide," and the owner of such coin goes by the name of the "Smasher."

"Nick" is the criminal's name for prison, and "monkey" is the term used for a padlock. A stick is always alluded to as a "jemmy." There are a host of other terms besides these, as the criminal's vocabulary is very extensive.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

There have been so many different versions of the Bible on record in the past and so many new are forthcoming every now and then that the whole thing disastrously falls down as unreliable. They differ from each other in wordings, arrangement, volume, interpretation and what not.

An ancient Spanish manuscript known as the Codex Huntingtonianus Palimpsestus to a few scholars who saw it before it was locked up in the vaults of the Hispanic Society of America, is the subject of a controversy which threatens to break out afresh among biblical scholars. Some affirm that the manuscript is one of the earliest versions of the Bible and that it differs radically from the accepted versions of the scriptures. It was brought to New York in 1907, having been stolen from a monastery in Spain.

Access to the ancient parchment was afforded to Dr. E. S. Buchanan, decipherer of many old Latin manuscripts. Dr. Buchanan said he discovered the biblical text was written on parchment from which more ancient writings had been erased. He advanced the claim that the volume was a genuine palimpsest.

"The manuscripts of the western text (of the Bible) that have come to light have all been corrected into agreement with the Vulgate Alexandrian texts," said Dr. Buchanan. "The Codex Huntingtonianus contains in its first copies a text altogether independent of the Vulgate. This constitutes its supreme value."

According to Dr. Buchanan, the obliterated text was inscribed probably in the sixth century. From certain peculiarities of the older text he explained that he was able to trace the source of the text to a biblical version of the first or second century.

Such a version would antedate by two or three centuries the Vulgate, which was a translation made by St. Jerome in the fourth century from the Hebrew text. So Dr. Buchanan has concluded that the text furnishing the source of the old script was in close touch with the very source of the Bible.

The text, Dr. Buchanan asserts, differs from the accepted versions of the Bible in that it furnishes no basis, among other things, for the belief in the day of judgment, the end of the world, baptism, and hell, and it does not assign to woman such an inferior status.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

NEW YORK.

(Via Panama.)
Aug. 3.—T.E.K. Woyo Mar.
4.—N.Y.K. Delago Mar.
10.—T.I.O. Volun'eer.

(Via Brazil.)
July 24.—P.L. Gothlie Prince.
25.—B.F. Langton Hall.
27.—D.L. Virginia Dollar.

Aug. 5.—B.F. Kaloma.
6.—B.F. City of Madras.
7.—D. & Co. Egmont Castle.

8.—B.F. Alaska Mar.
11.—N.D.L. Gottingen.
15.—B.F. Tithyblus.

25.—B.F. City of Boston.
26.—B.F. Antiochus.
27.—D. & Co. Bowes Castle.

Sept. 5.—B.F. Bellorophon.
15.—B.F.

BOSTON.
July 24.—P.L. Gothlie Prince.
25.—B.F. Langton Hall.
27.—D.L. Virginia Dollar.

Aug. 4.—N.Y.K. Delago Mar.
5.—B.F. Kaloma.
6.—B.F. City of Madras.

7.—D. & Co. Egmont Castle.
8.—B.F. Tithyblus.
15.—B.F. City of Boston.

25.—B.F. Antiochus.
26.—B.F. Bowes Castle.
27.—D. & Co. Bellorophon.

Sept. 5.—B.F. Bellorophon.
15.—B.F.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
(Via Singapore, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.)
Aug. 17.—O.S.K. Mexico Mar.

MONTEVIDEO.
Aug. 17.—O.S.K. Mexico Mar.

BARCELONA & VALENCIA.
July 25.—N.Y.K. Kamakura Mar.
26.—B.B. C. Lopez Y. Lopez.
Sept. 12.—B.B. Isla de Fanay.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
Aug. 7.—I.T. Duchessa D'Aosta.

FOR VALENCIA.
Aug. 19.—N.Y.K. Tokushima Mar.
20.—E.A. Bolivia.

GENOA.
Sept. 20.—E.A. Java.
Oct. 10.—E.A. Africa.
Nov. 15.—E.A. Chile.

MARSEILLES.
July 25.—P. & O. Devanha.
Aug. 1.—B.F. Pelous.
1.—B.F. Kashima Mar.

Aug. 7.—B.F. Sarpedon.
8.—P. & O. Khiva.
10.—N.Y.K. Tokushima Mar.

15.—B.F. Pelous.
17.—K.A. Bolivia.
20.—B.F. Tithyblus.

25.—P. & O. Sicilia.
30.—E.A. Japan.
Sept. 1.—B.F. Agamemnon.

4.—B.F. Patroclus.
10.—B.F. London Mar.
12.—P. & O. Macedonia.

15.—B.F. Kt. Templar.
16.—B.F. Dongola.
31.—E.A. Australia.

Oct. 5.—P. & O. Mantua.
10.—E.A. Africa.
15.—P. & O. Kashima.

Nov. 15.—P. & O. Chile.
1.—B.F. Pelous.
1.—B.F. Kashima Mar.

Aug. 1.—B.F. Pelous.
20.—K.A. Bolivia.
Sept. 1.—B.F. Agamemnon.

30.—E.A. Java.
Oct. 15.—E.A. Africa.
Nov. 15.—E.A. Chile.

CONDON.
July 25.—P. & O. Devanha.
30.—P. & O. Sarpedon.
Aug. 1.—N.Y.K. Kashima Mar.

GLASGOW.
Aug. 1.—B.F. Pelous.
15.—B.F. Kashima Mar.
20.—B.F. Kt. Templar.

LIVERPOOL.
Aug. 1.—B.F. Pelous.
10.—N.Y.K. Kashima Mar.
15.—B.F. Agamemnon.

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4.—P. & O. Soudan.
7.—B.F. Sarpedon.
7.—O.L. Gleniffer.

8.—P. & O. Gleniffer.
11.—O.L. Gleniffer.
12.—R.F. Rhaxenor.

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Mrs. Frances Ruth Wilson Levy-Whitely

Although beautiful Mrs. Frances Ruth Wilson Levy-Whitely was in Rome, Italy, at the time the case came up in the San Francisco courts she was granted an annulment decree against Theodore Levy, whom she had tried to divorce. Her attorney showed that her divorce from Levy had not become final when she married Frank West Whitely, a wealthy Englishman, at Manila. When a mere girl, she had a narrow escape from blindness, as result of the action of a jealous youth, Van Camp Redford, in throwing vitriol into her face.



Duke of Orleans

Turnoil in Paris has followed the discovery of an alleged monarchist plot to overthrow the French Republic. Following outrages perpetrated in the French capital by a secret organization known as "Peddlers of the King," M. Maunroy, Minister of the Interior, announced in the Chamber of Deputies that proofs were in hand of the activities of a royalist organization, spread throughout France, directed against the life of the Republic. The royalists, it was stated, have planned to place Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans and Pretender to the French crown, upon the throne yielded in 1871 by Napoleon III, with the title of Philip VIII. The Duke is a member of the Bourbon family and is in exile in Belgium.



Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President, was sufficiently well to play a leading role in the Memorial Day celebration at Washington. As "First Lady of the Land," she planted in Arlington, a memorial tree as a token of the nation's homage to its war martyrs.



Judge John H. Clark

Another world war impends according to former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clark, and he has appealed to the "young soldiers of the nation" to organize the country for peace. "War may come again in three years, it may come in ten," he said, "but it is inevitable. If they go earnestly about it, the three or four million young men in the United States can compel an organization in our country for peace such as has never been seen in any nation in the world."



M. Berard

M. Berard, Minister of Fine Arts at Paris, has ordered a complete investigation of the charges made by the Society to Safeguard French Arts that some of the priceless statuary in the Louvre and other valuable art treasures elsewhere in France have disappeared and been replaced by counterfeits. M. Cornillon, art dealer, of Paris, has charged also that a man of his acquaintance sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, fabricated "Gothic statuary," but the accusation has been given little credence in New York.



Count Szecsenyi

The Federation of Hungarian Jews of America, with a membership of 200,000, has made a plea from its Headquarters for the removal of Count Laszlo Szecsenyi from the post of Consul-General of Hungary to the United States. Alleged anti-Semitic statements on the part of the nobleman, who is the husband of the former Gladys Vanderbilt, have led to the appeal.



Alice Dawley

Just to create comment among her friends pretty Alice Dawley, society girl, became an usher in a theatre. Then, when she had become proficient in her new position, she arranged a theatre party disappeared, and when her friends entered the theatre they found Alice prepared to show them to their seats. To their questions she answered: "I can't see why I shouldn't do something useful. Really I had a most delightful time. The girls at the theatre were just charming."



Henry J. Allen

Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, has stated, in London, his belief that President Harding will be a candidate for re-election and that he will be opposed by either Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, or Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama. Allen denied that he intends to seek the Republican nomination. Democratic leaders, he said, are for Underwood, but he is sceptical about their ability to control the national convention.



B.P. Gage

J.B. Mullen

Louis Cuvillier

Charles Murphy

Gov. Alfred E. Smith

"To sign or not to sign?" That was the question which confronted Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, following the close of the lengthy debate between "wet" and "dry" forces gathered for the public hearing at Albany on the measure, sponsored by Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier and passed by the Legislature, repealing the State prohibition enforcement law, enacted through the efforts of Senator J. B. Mullen and Assemblyman B. P. Gage. The Governor gave no indication what his decision would be in spite of the "order" of Charles F. Murphy, political chieftain to sign the repealer. On his history-making action may hinge the fate of prohibition enforcement throughout the land.



William R. Jones Jackson B. Sells

Thirty-five millions in accounts and capital were involved in the failure of the New York Curb Exchange firm of Jones & Baker of which William R. Jones and Jackson B. Sells were heads. The concern had branches in seven of America's principal cities, and its voluntary bankruptcy petition caused widespread consternation, for it did one of the largest brokerage businesses in country. Jones is a former protégé of Charles A. Stoneham, president of the New York Giants baseball club, and is a close friend also of Judge McQuade and many influential politicians. The failure of the firm followed closely publication in the *New York American* that its affairs were under investigation.

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